

The Sun.

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SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S work
 in relation to the case of the late Emperor Frederick, embodying his reply to the German physicians, will be printed in THE SUN-DAY SUN, Oct. 11. Newsletters at a distance should send in their orders at once.

Let the House Democrats Adopt the Senate Bill!

The authors of the MILLS bill proposed to cut down the Government's superfluous income by reducing taxes about as follows:

Reduction in free list.....\$22,500,000
 Reduction in customs duties.....20,000,000
 Reduction in internal revenue.....10,000,000
 Total.....\$52,500,000

The RANDALL bill, introduced in the House as a substitute measure of surplus reduction, contemplated changes in the revenue on this general plan:

Reduction in customs duties.....\$25,000,000
 Reduction in internal revenue.....10,000,000
 Total.....\$35,000,000

The Senate substitute for the MILLS bill as it passed the House proposes changes which will effect, according to the estimate of the Senate Committee on Finance, a reduction in the annual revenues as follows:

Reduction on free list.....\$22,500,000
 Reduction on sugar.....27,750,000
 Reduction on other duties.....15,000,000
 Reduction on internal revenue.....10,000,000
 Reduction on alcohol used in the arts.....7,000,000
 Total.....\$82,250,000

The exact effect of any one of these measures upon the Government's revenue is indeterminate. The surest method of surplus reduction, if the three bills are considered in that light only, was proposed by Mr. RANDALL; for his plan depended to a greater extent than the others upon reductions in the internal revenue, where the effect of removing the taxes can be computed with approximate accuracy. But the RANDALL plan is now out of the question. The MILLS bill as it passed the House, and the Senate substitute, in which debate will begin next Monday, are now the alternative remedies for the condition that confronts us.

Leaving partisan politics and party platforms and the political economy of the stump out of sight altogether, the Senate plan is the surer, safer, and more practicable remedy for the evils which President CLEVELAND so forcibly described in his message of last December.

It is surer, because the effect of the changes which it proposes can be predicted with much nearer approach to certainty than in the case of the House bill. This is due to the character of the proposed changes. Beyond the additions to the free list and the internal revenue changes, more than three-quarters of the total reduction contemplated by the Senate bill occurs in the customs revenue from a single article—sugar. In the case of no other articles, raw or manufactured, which are imported to a considerable extent, can the probable effect of the reduced duty upon the total of importations be foretold with greater accuracy. Sugar is a necessary. At the present rates, the country imports nearly all the sugar it needs and uses. At lower duties the importations would not be greatly increased. The MILLS bill, on the other hand, proposes an indiscriminate cutting down of rates, and no man can foretell its effect in the way of stimulating importations and increasing the revenue. It is possible that instead of reducing the annual surplus the MILLS plan might result in a net increase of the revenue from customs. The Senate bill is far more likely to reduce the annual surplus by \$73,000,000 than the MILLS bill is by \$77,000,000.

It is safer, because it recognizes more distinctly than the MILLS bill the principle of protection for the interests of American producers and manufacturers. In this respect it answers all the requirements of the protectionist passages in Mr. CLEVELAND'S letter of acceptance.

It is more practicable, because by the consent of the House Democrats and by the consent of the Senate Republicans, it can be put through Congress and made a law, while it is not now in their power to enact the MILLS bill.

When the Republican Senate passes this bill it will put before the Democrats of the House and the Democrat in the White House a political opportunity such as rarely occurs. Mr. MILLS and his friends have only to renounce the pride of authorship and sink differences of opinion as to immaterial details of surplus reduction, and they can send to the Executive Mansion for Mr. CLEVELAND'S signature before the year ends a bill made to meet the condition which confronts us.

To take the Republican Senators at their word, to pass their bill and thereby abolish the surplus—that would be a master stroke of politics!

The Officeholder is Still a Citizen.

We note a praiseworthy inclination in President CLEVELAND to let Democratic officeholders take part in the campaign. This relaxation of earlier non-partisan rules is gratifying, for it attests once more that the President is willing to change his policy when he discovers that he is wrong. In the beginning of his Administration he suspended a United States District Attorney in Missouri and a Postmaster in Pennsylvania for partisan activity in politics. In 1885, when DAVID BENNETT HILL was making his canvass for Governor of this State, the officeholders were afraid to work for him, and he had to charge through the enemy's lines without their aid.

But the iron rod has become willow, soft and supple. The Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State, the highest Cabinet officer, made a campaign speech of great solemnity a few weeks ago and was not rebuked or suspended. Then Secretary of the Interior WILLIAM F. VILAS spoke at length in Mr. CLEVELAND'S praise in Wisconsin, and he yet retains his portfolio. This seems to have encouraged Postmaster-General DON DICKINSON, and he is daily ringing the echoes through the forests of Michigan. First Assistant Postmaster-General ADELAID E. STEVENSON is speaking in Illinois. Assistant Secretary THOMPSON of the Treasury Department, Register ROBERTSON, Comptroller TREHOLM, Solicitor-General JENKS, and Pension Commissioner BLACK are a few among the hundreds of Federal officeholders who have made political speeches lately. Nearly all the United States Attorneys from DAN LOCKWOOD down have been on the stump, or are about to take it, and Secretary FAIRCHILD will soon speak to the Wall Street men. Postmaster HENDRIX

has just been telling the mill operatives in Connecticut how improved their condition will be under the blessing of the Mills bill. All officeholders who desire to do it go forth and make political speeches without fear of Executive interference. The stump will be full of them before the end of the present month.

The President now understands that every American citizen, officeholder or otherwise, has a right to speak his mind on political questions, whether his audience be one person or one thousand persons. And the President is right.

Turn Them All Out.

Within one week after the English stockholders in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul corporation showed that they were about to take the property into their own hands, the rate war between the Western railroads ceased. There could be no stronger illustration of the justice of the SENATE'S attitude upon the management of the Western railroads than afforded by this fact. Never before on the part of the high officers of great corporations was such gross dishonesty and recklessness manifested.

It is impossible to reconcile the course which the managers of the principal Western railroads have pursued for the last year with either honesty or good sense. Where their habits and practices are best known and understood, it is universally asserted that the great number of them have grown rich by their operations in the stock of their own corporations. We see little reason to doubt it, but we do not believe that they will have transpired and those that are now conducting. They stand pilloried before the public to-day as dishonest trustees. The plea of incapacity and stupidity may be urged in favor of some of them, but the greater number are guilty of wilful malfeasance.

Mr. C. E. PENKINS, the President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, cannot look back with any pride upon his operations of the past year, and upon the wreck that he has made of the corporate interests in his charge. His masterly administration has wiped out five millions of the earnings of the road out of existence, never to be recovered. Can he, in the light of the events that have transpired and those that are now maturing, be regarded as other than the accomplice of President TOLSON'S of the recently Chicago, Burlington and Northern? Was ever a more disgraceful chapter written in the history of a great public trust than that which describes the relations between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, the parasite which it created and nourished for the private benefit and aggrandizement of some of its directors?

But it is time that the apathetic stockholders of these Western railroads should be awakened to a sense of their real condition, so that they themselves should interfere and make some selection of their present and future plunder of their property. No man connected in any important official capacity with the St. Paul, the Minneapolis, the Rock Island, the Wisconsin Central, the Chicago and Alton, the Wabash, or any other railroad of the Western and Northwestern group, should be allowed to remain in office. They ought to be turned out as unfit for the public trust which is implied in running a railroad. When they are dispersed, there will be stability in business and public confidence in the administration of public trusts; and American railroading will become respectable instead of being the reproach that of late years it has grown to be.

What the Sioux Want.

The result of the conference held at Lower Brulé has been a decision to allow Sioux chiefs representing all the agencies—Rosebud, Pine Ridge, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Crow Creek, and Lower Brulé—to go to Washington and tell their story. This is what they asked at the outset, when the project of buying half of the 16,000,000 acres, in order to open the great reservation to railroad improvements and settlement, was broached. Then, however, many intended to oppose the bill pending in Congress for this purpose, and lest this should defeat all legislation on the subject, permission to visit Washington was refused. Now it is the turn of the Indians to refuse, and most of them declare that they will not vote either yes or no on a proposal whose terms they were not allowed to influence at the time they were drawn up. Hence while the Commissioners, Messrs. PRATT, WATSON, and CLEVELAND, profess not to desire picking up the signatures of the required number of signatures for the bill, they practically admit a check by sanctioning the journey to Washington before further canvassing for votes.

But the work of the Commission has not been thrown away. If it has developed a strong opposition to the plan at Standing Rock, it has brought out a large favorable vote at Lower Brulé. A good many favorable signatures have already been harvested, if only a small part of what would be required. But the main gain has been in ascertaining the real objections made by the Indians to the bill; and examination of them shows that only two seriously interfere with the success of the general plan.

These two, however, are grave. One is that the Indians are not yet ready to take lands in severalty. Should this be insisted upon, it would doubtless break off the negotiations. The Sioux reservation might not doubt be reduced by purchase without insisting on allotment, as in many similar reductions heretofore. The Dakota people who are mainly anxious to open the 11,000,000 acres to white settlement, and the railroad companies which wish to get rights of way, would doubtless be willing to see the severalty feature abandoned rather than have the whole project come to nothing. But Congress, having just enacted its general allotment law with a view to a new departure in Indian policy, would hardly consent to make so conspicuous an exception in favor of the most numerous and important of all the reservation tribes.

The second obstacle is perhaps less fatal, since it concerns only the price of the land and methods of payment. Under the bill, the Government was to take the land, and whenever any of it was sold was to turn it over to the credit of the Sioux, investing it for them, and meanwhile laying out the income in various ways for their benefit. But the Indians made the point that while the Government will for some of the land get its maximum price, the less fertile part will be sold only after many years, or not at all. Hence they ask to be paid outright fifty cents an acre for the entire 11,000,000 acres, the money being invested and the interest paid to them annually in cash. It remains to be seen whether the Government will accept this modification. Of course, if the objection to the severalty plan is maintained, there will be little use in going into other details. The approaching visit of the representatives of the Sioux will throw light on these matters, and since there are fully twenty different bands at the various agencies, the representation ought to be a genuine one. It is at least as important to permit all shades of

the opposition to have delegates at Washington as to procure the attendance of those who have already adhered to the plan.

The Growth of Annexation Sentiment.

The way in which the Canadians at St. Thomas received Mr. BLAINE'S brief speech on annexation is a remarkable indication of changing sentiment north of the border. Mr. BLAINE passed through St. Thomas on his journey to the West. This is what he said, and the people of Ontario cheered him when he said it:

"We two people occupy and hold the great North American continent, and we are more closely related and more closely united to each other than we are to any European country. Your and our interests are more closely connected and more united to each other than we are to any other people. We will grow closer and closer together. Whether we will ever be united depends on you. When you come we will give you a cordial welcome, but we have no intention of coming into the United States unless you come into the United States."

It is nearly a dozen years since Mr. BLAINE, in a Fourth of July speech at Woodstock, Connecticut, first plainly declared his belief that events were tending toward a political union with Canada:

"I would not attempt to force annexation or acquisition of territory in any direction; but at the same time I must frankly avow that the incorporation of the British American provinces into the Union would be a vast addition to our strength, and a large element to our growth and prosperity. No man, able, stronger, better portioned of the Anglo-Saxon race can be more fully convinced of the truth of this statement than I am. They are not at present contemplating any union with us, nor are we making the slightest overtures toward them, but the combined growth of mutual interests, the quickening influence of constant intercourse, will, in my judgment, ultimately bring us together."

At that time such sentiments as Mr. BLAINE expressed on Tuesday would have been received on Canadian soil with polite silence, and any Canadian who ventured to cheer them would, in all probability, have been mobbed by his fellow subjects of the Queen. Then, and long after that time, the Canadians were so intensely jealous of their traditions of loyalty that they would have regarded such a remark as a remote possibility was regarded as almost treasonable. As to the extent of the change wrought in Canadian public sentiment in the eleven years' interval between Mr. BLAINE'S speech at Woodstock and his speech at St. Thomas, we now have the testimony of the *Montreal Star*, one of the ablest and frankest newspapers published anywhere in the Dominion:

"The American Senate can't have Canada for the asking just now, but we warn the politicians of both sides in Canada that they are in an appalling predicament. A union with the United States in this country, fifteen years ago it would have been treason to think of such a change, and any one openly expressing a favorable opinion of it would have been exposed as a person of loose morals. To-day the question can be discussed with the utmost freedom, and an espousal of the cause is tolerated without a thought of violence. This change has been brought about by a variety of causes, and we are inclined to believe that the most important of them is the growing feeling of annexation sentiment in this country. It is a higher patriotism in our public men, the filling up of the great Northwest, and possibly a scheme of imperialism."

This plain statement of recognized facts, from the Canadian point of view, deserves careful consideration south of the line. If there is any flaw in the *Montreal Star's* presentation of the case, it is in regarding the future development of the Canadian Northwest as a possible check to the swelling tide of annexation sentiment. Nowhere in the Dominion, not even in Nova Scotia, is the tide setting so strongly toward political union with the United States as in the new Canada around and beyond Winnipeg. With a great and increasing element of the population of Manitoba, it has already come to be regarded as almost a destiny that its own time will be a large addition to the inhabitants of Columbia.

Those of our citizens who had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hewitt yesterday forenoon on the City Hall steps while the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment marched past under escort of the Sixty-ninth New York, were very quickly brought to a knowledge of the fact that he understands the art of reviewing the active militia. He had the style and bearing of a veteran commander.

A Chance for Everybody.

We have learned with satisfaction that Gen. CLYTON B. FISK, the Prohibition candidate for President, is not to retire from the field, but will keep up his canvass until the day of election in November. It is desirable that the vote of the Prohibition party, as well as that of all other parties, should be periodically counted.

We are instructed by obtaining accurate knowledge of the full strength of every party in the country. It is the duty of any considerable body of citizens who desire the establishment of any special principle or policy in politics, to nominate a ticket representative of the policy, and to vote for it, and to secure its success. There is a Native American party in the field with a full ticket. It is well. There are two Labor parties struggling to get votes for their candidates. All right. There is a female suffrage party that is said to have put up a female nominee for President; but that is a political joke. The State Socialists have been trying to find a candidate. Let them search till he is found.

The varying views of the ten million voters in the United States should be made known. The strength of every party and faction should be tested by the count.

If Tammany Hall nominates ANDREW H. GREEN for Mayor, and the County Democratic endorses the nomination of ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, a very interesting situation will be presented. Will Mr. GREEN accept the nomination of Tammany, and will Mr. HEWITT decline after Mr. GREEN has accepted?

Will Mr. GREEN prove as strong a candidate as Mr. HEWITT?

Which of the two will the Mugwumps and the Gracks and IYNS support?

The future will decide these questions.

A great many of the Democratic clubs and associations in this city and the State are issuing protests against the anti-HILL conspiracy that has been got up by Mugwumps and quack reformers, with the aid of their Republican allies. All true Democrats feel that these conspirators must be checked in their attempt to induce the Democratic party to vote against the State Democratic Convention.

It is an interesting record that we printed yesterday of the earnings of the elevated and the railroad of the city. Nearly ten millions of dollars have been paid by the people of New York within a year for their fares over these lines, and if we add to that huge sum the receipts of the East River ferries, the total amount runs up over thirteen millions. No other great city in the world, with the exception of London, can show an expenditure for local passenger transportation equal to that of New York.

When the British took King J. A. from his little realm and sent him to Jamaica, where he is now in exile, he left behind him at Opohe 200 grass widows to mourn his untimely departure. His favorite wife and their two sons, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, were permitted to share his exile, but the British frowned upon his expressed desire to take along the fower of his large family, which he was unwilling to guarantee should not exceed thirty of the ladies of his court. He felt his manifold bereavements so keenly, however, that his present custodians have been moved to pity so far as to consent to the exportation of his better half, and his little boy, and his young woman maid, and his little girl, and the old gentleman, in whom she has a small fractional interest. Meanwhile J. A.'s crown, a gorgeous bauble made of Dutch gold and

glass diamonds, is out of commission, but the English hold out the hope that if he behaves himself and loves his white enemies, J. A. may be permitted to wear it again.

The objections made to the reelection of Governor HILL are silly or groundless, and the false accusations brought against him are not to be such when looked in the face. There is no man in the State whose career and record are more familiar to the public than those of DAVID B. HILL, and there is no living man who has rendered more important or faithful service to the State than he has. A month hence the voters of New York will pronounce judgment in the case.

Enough is known of Mayor HEWITT'S ideas to enable us to answer with certainty Mr. TRACY MURPHY'S question in yesterday morning's issue: "Will he meet and on Wednesday, the 24th, the nominating business of the canvass will be concluded, when Assemblies are put up, or endorsed, in each of the districts."

It is not intended by the leaders of this German organization, which has been formed through the consolidation of all the German factions in New York, to nominate "straight tickets," but the conventions are to ratify the choice of such candidates as commend themselves to the favor of the German and German-American voters, and seem most likely to aid in carrying out the aims and purposes which this party of Democrats has in view.

A considerable number of Germans in New York are not only entirely unacquainted with the English language, but are not under any business, social, or political necessity of acquiring it. They are not under any necessity of learning to speak English, and the German is spoken, or transacted business in these sections of the town where English is infrequently heard.

Depending exclusively on the newspapers published in the German language for their enlightenment on public and political questions, they are not in a position to intelligently in the choice of candidates and in the making of a platform of policy.

It has been with that end in view that the German Democratic Party, representative of German Democrats in New York, have been getting in readiness the machinery for the election of delegates to the Central Committee, to inaugurate the first practical step toward the harmonious union of German and German-Americans here for several years.

The call for primaries is signed by William Smith, Charles Smith, and John Smith, Assessors. Dr. August French, Robert Flemming, and John Smith, are the German organization claims an actual membership of 7,000 in New York and a following of from 12,000 to 15,000.

McKANE'S FIGHT FOR REINSTATEMENT.

The Power of the Courts to Restore him to the Kings County Committee Questioned.

The fight of John Y. McKane, the political boss of the town of Gravesend, for restoration to the Democratic General Committee of Kings county, from which he was ousted for his acknowledged disloyalty at the last election in 1892, is a question of the right of the courts to restore a person to the exercise of his political rights, who has been deprived of them by the action of a political party.

Chief Justice Barnard in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, McKane's action against John P. Adams, Chairman of the General Committee, and the matter came up on the demurrer interposed on the ground that the facts were not sufficient to constitute a cause of action. McKane, who appeared for Mr. Adams, argued that the General Committee, while not contrary to law, has no existence which the law can recognize, and is therefore not a legal body. He contended that the power of courts of justice should be extended to interfere with such associations, and that the courts should be empowered to dissolve them, and to restore to the members of such associations the exercise of their political rights.

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Decision was reserved.

CLEVELAND MAY COME ON LATER.

Meanwhile the Business Men's Parade Tomorrow will be a Big One.

The finishing touches to the great demonstration to be made at the Sub-Treasury tomorrow afternoon by the consolidated Business Men's Cleveland and Thursday Clubs were given yesterday afternoon. Chairman Joseph J. O'Donoghue announced that the clubs would have full swing from Canal street down. The Broadway cars will be stopped at noon. There will be no musical bands, save aggregating nearly 300 musicians, having been engaged. Secretary Fairchild and Congressman Wilson of West Virginia will be escorted from the Buckingham Hotel, and will meet the other speaker of the occasion, D. A. Bood, on the platform. Walter Russell, Mayor of New York, will be escorted from the Hotel New York, and will meet the other speaker of the occasion, D. A. Bood, on the platform. The parade will be announced this afternoon. The parade will be announced this afternoon. The parade will be announced this afternoon.

The preliminary arrangements for an indoor meeting, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera house, will be completed by tomorrow afternoon. It will be held between the 20th and 25th, and it is expected that Mr. Cleveland himself will be present. The meeting will be held at the Metropolitan Opera house, and it is expected that Mr. Cleveland himself will be present.

A FRAUD ON SMOKERS.

Spurious Cigars Stamped on Boxes of Poor Quality.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Capt. Porter of the Government secret service yesterday found a number of clever imitations of the cigarette stamps used on imported cigars. The general appearance of the counterfeit is excellent. A difference is that on the original are the words "Manufacturers of Imported Tobacco," while on the counterfeit is "Manufacturers of Imported Tobacco." The spurious stamps are made by Schumacher & Estlinger of New York, and are used to deceive smokers. The cigars are placed upon boxes containing inferior domestic goods in order to delude the smokers. The cigars are placed upon boxes containing inferior domestic goods in order to delude the smokers.

The Lament of Chicago.

A goosey lament, round me twine.

And look in tears my big head!

For I on Dead Sea fruit am fed!

And look Defeat's most sharpest wine!

With Lack my heart is in a buff!

Oh, my dear, my dear, my dear!

I chanced to meet a golden ball!

I slipped and tumbled, all a sprawl!

I landed with a grievous wail!

Afar by Jordan's banks I lie!

Oh, my dear, my dear, my dear!

Not by Chicago's shores I lie!

The present war, where'er I lie!

The end of grief I know and lie!

What was my love with the chain?

Oh, my dear, my dear, my dear!

Or has their muse a crown knock in?

Oh, my dear, my dear, my dear!

With sold I ask you, my dear!

New York has wiped with us the sod!

Oh, my dear, my dear, my dear!

From your broad shoulders knocked the chip!

And gaudied in the championship!

And my name's Dennis-Ishod!

Farwell, farwell, the pennant sweet!

Oh, my dear, my dear, my dear!

GERMAN DEMOCRATS GET TO WORK.

Going Into This Campaign With Unusual Harmony and Vigor.

The primary elections of the German Democrats will be held this evening to choose delegates to the various nominating conventions already called. Polling places will be open in each of the twenty-four districts, which will have in all 810 delegates. Of these fifty are allotted to the four up-town districts. The County Convention of the German Democratic organization, to which these representatives are to be chosen, is called to meet at Arlington Hall, 19 and 21 St. Mark's place, next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The various Congress district conventions will meet on Friday night in Belief's parish.

On Friday, the 19th, the Aldermanic convention will meet, and on Wednesday, the 24th, the nominating business of the canvass will be concluded, when Assemblies are put up, or endorsed, in each of the districts.

It is not intended by the leaders of this German organization, which has been formed through the consolidation of all the German factions in New York, to nominate "straight tickets," but the conventions are to ratify the choice of such candidates as commend themselves to the favor of the German and German-American voters, and seem most likely to aid in carrying out the aims and purposes which this party of Democrats has in view.

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